

and effective to relieve and to hasten the cure of female complaints, to relieve from ulcers, and to act as a preventive of appendicitis, catarrh, depressed spirits, diseased blood, jaundice, and vertigo or dizziness.

The Dyspepsia Tablets were alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in the labeling falsely and fraudulently represented that they were effective to cure dyspepsia, indigestion, stomach catarrh, and all complaints of the stomach, and to afford relief from indigestion, stomach catarrh, and other stomach troubles arising from indigestion or dyspepsia.

The Mentho-Campho was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in the labeling falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a cure and remedy for catarrh, hay fever, and all catarrhal affections.

The Liver Pills were alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in the labeling falsely and fraudulently represented that they were effective as a cure for all troubles from torpid and diseased liver.

On January 25, 1938, pleas of guilty having been entered on behalf of the defendant to both informations, the court announced that sentence would be deferred until the January 1939 general term of court.

At the January 1939 term sentence again was deferred until March 13, 1939, on which day the court, upon being informed that none of the products of the defendant examined by this Department since the date of the original pleas had been found subject to regulatory action, ordered that the pleas of guilty be withdrawn and that the cases be dismissed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**30602. Misbranding of Willson's Monarch Cough Syrup, Willson's Monarch Buchu Compound, Willson's Camphor and Eucalyptus Ointment, Willson's Monarch Worm Powder, Willson's Monarch Antiseptic Dusting Powder, and Willson's Monarch Healing Salve. U. S. v. Willson Monarch Laboratories, Inc. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, \$100. (F. & D. No. 39837. Sample Nos. 34160-C, 34161-C, 34218-C, 34219-C, 34221-C, 34222-C, 34224-C.)**

The labeling of these products, including both human and veterinary remedies, bore false and fraudulent representations regarding their curative and therapeutic effects, and that of the Dusting Powder bore misleading representations regarding its antiseptic properties. The Cough Syrup contained chloroform which was not declared on the label.

On February 5, 1938, the United States attorney for the Western District of Wisconsin, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Willson Monarch Laboratories, Inc., Edgerton, Wis., alleging shipment by said defendant, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, within the period from on or about January 25 to on or about April 2, 1937, from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Illinois of quantities of the above-named drug preparations which were misbranded.

Analyses of samples showed that the Cough Syrup consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs, pine tar, a small proportion of chloroform, glycerin, sugar, and water; that the Buchu Compound consisted of tablets containing extracts of plant drugs including buchu, and compounds of sodium and potassium; that the Camphor and Eucalyptus Ointment contained small proportions of camphor and eucalyptus incorporated in a petrolatum base; that the Worm Powder consisted essentially of plant material including areca nut, compounds of iron, magnesium, calcium and sodium, sulfates, chlorides, and carbonates; that the Antiseptic Dusting Powder consisted essentially of calcium carbonate, magnesium sulfate, small proportions of an iron compound and creosote, and talc; and that the Healing Salve was an ointment containing a small proportion of camphor incorporated in a petrolatum base. Bacteriological examination of the Dusting Powder showed that it was not an antiseptic nor a germicide, and would not serve as a germ-proof covering.

The Cough Syrup was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in the labeling regarding its curative and therapeutic effects falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective for the cure and mitigation of coughs, bronchitis, croup, la grippe, whooping cough, and asthmatic and hacking cough. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that it contained chloroform and the bottle label failed to bear a statement of the quantity or proportion of chloroform that it contained.

The Buchu Compound was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in the labeling falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective to

cure and mitigate irritable conditions of the bladder and urethra, pains in the back, painful, acid urination, or cystitis; to allay pain and irritable state of the bladder; to act as an antiseptic and stimulant to the mucous membranes of the genito-urinary organs; to reduce inflammation of those organs, and to check "separation"; to increase secretion of the kidneys and to render such secretion bland and nonirritating; to be of therapeutic benefit in the treatment of disorders in the aforesaid organs occasioned by cold or disturbed digestion, of prostate and atonic condition of the bladder; to remove the conditions that cause the bladder of an elderly person to retain urine that would be discharged in the absence of such conditions; to neutralize acids; to increase the action of the kidneys; and to act as a solvent of stone in the bladder.

The Camphor and Eucalyptus Ointment was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in the labeling falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a penetrating skin remedy; to heal and to remedy all injuries and affections of the skin, many irritations of the mucous membranes, inflammations, pimples, irritated conditions of the skin due to any disturbance, internally or externally, rough and scaly skin troubles caused by organic disturbances, and affections of the scalp; to cure catarrh, hay fever, lung trouble, croup and irritations due to poisons or conditions of the nerves; and to relieve pain.

The Worm Powder was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in the labeling falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective to destroy all intestinal parasites in horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs; and to destroy worms of any form in horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs.

The Dusting Powder was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in the labeling falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as an antiseptic in the treatment of septic conditions in animals other than man; to prevent infection from poisonous bacteria; to cure galls, wire cuts, scratches, and open sores of all kinds on animals; to purify serious oozing sores and to stop the sloughing that causes many sores to become chronic; to kill disease germs and to keep poisons out of open sores of all kinds on animals; to shrink up such sores; and as a germproof covering of sores. It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the following statements borne on the carton, "Antiseptic. This powder is strongly antiseptic. For killing disease germs. This dressing, if properly applied serves as a germ proof covering," were false and misleading since the article was not an antiseptic nor was it either a germicide nor a germproof covering.

The Healing Salve was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in the labeling falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective as a healing and remedial agent in the treatment of diseases of and injuries to the skin; as a cure for old sores of every kind and for chronic diseases of the skin, cuts, eczema, and all cutaneous diseases; as a specific remedy for old ulcers; and as a remedy for all chronic sores, tetter, varicose ulcers, and all inflammatory conditions of the skin, especially for greased heel on horses.

The information also charged misbranding of a shipment of Chlorine Crystals in violation of the Insecticide Act of 1910, reported in notice of judgment No. 1684 published under that act.

On February 10, 1939, a plea of nolo contendere was entered on behalf of the defendant and the court imposed a fine of \$10 on each of the counts, the fine on the counts charging violation of the Food and Drugs Act amounting to \$100.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**80603. Misbranding of Staggs' One Dose Bot and Worm Capsules. U. S. v. Cecil H. Staggs (C. H. Staggs & Sons). Plea of nolo contendere. Imposition of sentence suspended and defendant placed on probation. (F. & D. No. 39781. Sample No. 19882-C.)**

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative and therapeutic effects.

On March 1, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Cecil H. Staggs, trading as C. H. Staggs & Sons, Minneapolis, Minn., alleging shipment by said defendant in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about March 10, 1937, from the State of Minnesota into the State of Wisconsin, of a quantity of the above-named drug preparation which was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article contained carbon disulfide in an average amount of 18.1 grams (3.89 fluid drams) per capsule.